

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

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Invariably in Advance.Six months, 75 cents. No subscription for a
less period received.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

MONEY sent us, otherwise than by registered letter,
paid notes, postal money order, or draft on New
York, will be at the risk of the sender.AGENTS.—We employ no agents. THE NATIONAL
TRIBUNE has many voluntary canvassers, and they
are generally honest and faithful; but persons who
confide their subscriptions to them must be their own
judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent
only on receipt of the subscription price.ADDRESSES, RENEWALS, Etc.—Addresses will be
changed as often as desired, but each subscriber
should in every case give the old as well as the new address.
In renewing, subscribers should be careful to send the
label on the last paper received, and specify any cor-
rections or changes they desire made in name or ad-
dress.CORRESPONDENCE.—Correspondence is solicited
from every section in regard to Grand Army, Pen-
sion, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household
matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive
prompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper
only. We do not return communications or manu-
script unless they are accompanied by a request to
that effect and the necessary postage, and under no
circumstances guarantee their publication at any
special date.Address all communications to
THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
Washington, D. C.

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 9, 1883.

To any person who will send us
a club of ten new subscribers to
THE TRIBUNE we will present a
new Waterbury watch, inclosed
in a handsome satin-lined case,
and warranted to keep accurate
time.General Sherman on the Tribune.
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE U. S.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:From the nature of the articles published
in the numbers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE
sent me, I observe that it is published in the
interest of the soldiers of the civil war. In
this you have my hearty sympathy, and I
will endeavor in my own sphere of action to
co-operate with you in all practicable mea-
sures to that end, without money and with-
out price. With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
W. T. SHERMAN.

THE RED ACORN.

Our subscribers from all parts of the country
are sending in for the Red Acorn—from
four to ten being received per day. There is
but one voice from all those who read it,
and that is that there is no more fascinating
work published than this. Everybody
praises it, and everybody who has bought it
is glad that they have got it. As we said
before, the price of the book is \$1, but we
will send it post-paid to those who are
already subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE
for 75 cents; to new subscribers the
book and NATIONAL TRIBUNE for one year
for \$1.75. This is an admirable opportu-
nity to get a book which will not only be
interesting to the elder people who passed
through the war times, but teaches, in a
most correct way, to the younger generation
the trials and terrible experiences of our
national conflict.

THE BATTLE OF ATLANTA.

Let all our readers remember that next
week we shall publish Gen. John W. Fuller's
brilliant account of the terrible battle which
took place in front of Atlanta on the 22d of
July, 1864, when Hood made a desperate
but unsuccessful effort to break the great
anacrona of armed men which Gen. Sher-
man was coiling around the doomed city. It
was the bitterest struggle of the Atlanta
campaign, and the story is admirably told by
Gen. Fuller. Comrades of the Army of the
Tennessee and all who desire early copies
should send for them at once, because there
may be difficulty in supplying them after
the day of publication. Single copies five
cents, or 25 for \$1.

THE G. A. R. WATCH.

The watch we are now offering for \$3.50,
together with a year's subscription to THE
NATIONAL TRIBUNE, is a timepiece to be
thoroughly relied upon, and its price places
it within easy reach of all. As the price of
the watch alone is \$3.50, every purchaser is
practically presented with one year's sub-
scription free. We also offer this excellent
timepiece free to any person sending us 10
prepaid subscribers. There will be but little
labor expended in getting up this club, as
we will send sample copies of THE NATION-
AL TRIBUNE on application, to aid in
canvassing.

MOVEMENTS OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Commander-in-Chief Knout will be in
Lincoln, Neb., the 9th and 10th insts.; in
Denver the 11th and 12th, Ogden the 13th,
Salt Lake the 14th, and San Francisco the
17th, 18th and 19th. It is his present inten-
tion to remain in California perhaps a week,
and then go to Oregon, Washington Terri-
tory, Montana, Dakota and Minnesota, being
gone altogether about a month.OFFICERS of Posts should make every
effort to reduce the "suspended" list. In
most instances every comrade on this list
can be restored to full membership by a lit-
tle pleasant effort. Let the Spring work of
every Post be to overhaul the list and in-
quire into the trouble in each individual
case.The amount of space we have given to
the memoir of Gen. Grant has excluded this
week's installment of the "Engine Thieves"
and a quantity of other interesting matter.
Next week will straighten the matter out,
however.EVERY man who wore the blue honorably
in the ranks of the G. A. R. He can do more
good there than in any other
organization to which he can attach himself.

THE END OF A GRAND LIFE.

By the time this issue of THE NATIONAL
TRIBUNE reaches its readers Gen. Ulysses S.
Grant will, in all probability, have ceased
to be.This is the end, then, of a life fuller of
strange mutations, richer in honors and
achievements, and more striking in its rapid
succession of sharply contrasting conditions
than any other in modern history.Sixty-three years ago, the last of this
month, U. S. Grant was the new-born infant
of a young couple of penniless farmer people,
who had begun their married life in the
wilds of Southern Ohio. Fifty years ago he
was a strong-limbed, ill-educated country
boy, employed in helping his father about the
tannery in hauling wood and in driving the
horse that worked the bark-mill. Forty-
two years ago he graduated from West Point,
a plain, lumpy cadet, distinguished only for
common-sense and persistence, and standing
as low down as 21 in a class of 39. Thirty-
nine years ago, as a Second Lieutenant of
Infantry, he saw his first battle, and was
honorably mentioned for gallant conduct.Twenty-eight years ago he was making a
stubborn but unsuccessful effort to earn the
commonest kind of a living for himself and
young family by hauling wood to St. Louis,
by auctioneering, surveying, and collecting
other people's bad debts. Twenty-five years
ago he was working in his brother's leather
store at \$50 a month. Twenty-four years
ago he was one of the batch of experimental
Brigadier-Generals commissioned to com-
mand our levies of raw troops; 23 years ago
he leaped into fame as the captor of Fort
Donelson; 22 years ago he led his army into
captured Vicksburg; 21 years ago the tan-
ner's clerk of four years before was the Com-
mander-in-Chief of 1,000,000 of the best sol-
diers the world ever saw in ranks; 21 years
ago, next week, at his command a half million
trained veterans hurled themselves against
the rebel power at every assailable point,
and the ground on the Rapidan and the
James, in the fair Valley of the Shenandoah,
amid the beetling heights of the Southern
Alleghenies, and the far-off swamps of the
Lower Mississippi, shook and trembled
under the thunder of cannon and the mortal
grapple of myriads of fighting men.Twenty years ago he received the submis-
sion of every armed foe of his country, and
stood before the world as the greatest of
living soldiers, and 17 years ago he was
elected President of the Nation his general-
ship had saved, and was charged with per-
fecting in peaceful ways the work done with
the sword. Thirteen years ago he was re-
elected President. Nine years ago, when a
disputed election threatened to engulf the
country anew in civil war, the fact of his
being at the helm of Government and the
knowledge that he stood ready to use the
entire power of the Nation to repress dis-
order, helped immensely to preserve peace.Eight years ago he started on a tour around
the world. The overwhelming attentions
he received everywhere from cities, peoples,
Governments and crowned heads, and the
simple, seemingly dignity which he de-
meaned himself, placed him higher than
ever in the popular esteem. One year ago
his own fortune and those of his sons were
swept away from him and them by the
trickery of a conscienceless scoundrel, and
he was buried under a mountain of debt.
Three months ago the world was startled by
the official announcement of his physicians
that he was swiftly dying of an incurable
disease. A few weeks ago the President
and Senate of the United States placed him
on the retired list with the rank and pay of
General, the act being performed in a man-
ner most complimentary to him.Such is a bare outline of one of the most
remarkable careers in the history of man.
The people of the United States are only
beginning to appreciate how wonderful that
career was. Partisan and factional prej-
udices, the bitterness rising out of a great
civil war, and the very nearness of all the
facts and actors in the struggle have tended
to obscure their vision. Now, as these re-
cede farther and farther into history, they
begin to compare them with other history,
and they find, almost to their amazement,
that the son of the Ohio tanner—the plain,
unassuming man, whose unpretentiousness
concealed his merits—rises to a stature that
threatens to overtop the giants of the world's
annals. The soldiery of his advance
against Fort Donelson, the splendid courage
of Shiloh, the brilliant campaign against
Vicksburg, the magnificent strategy at Chat-
tanooga, his unbroken series of successes
from first to last, the inevitable destruction
of every enemy he moved against, place him
on a plane with the world's famous Captains—
with Hannibal, Cesar, Frederick the Great,
Napoleon, and Wellington. Nothing that
any of them ever did surpasses the Vicks-
burg campaign.When we follow him East, and study that
marvelous Virginia campaign—the setting
in motion against the rebel capital of a half-
dozen converging columns of attack, the
smallest as large as the average grand army
of history—the awful wrestle of 200,000
men in the gloomy thickets of the Wil-
derness, the slain in numbers like the
leaves above them, the days and weeks of
desperate, murderous fighting, where a
loss of 10,000 men in a half-hour be-
comes a common occurrence, the slaughter
that makes all previous battles in the world's
history seem mere skirmishes, the unflin-
g courage that gathered from each repeated
shock of battle fresh impulse to spring again
at the enemy's throat, until at last the proud
army which bore on its defiant bayonets the
fabric of a new nation is destroyed, root and
branch—we recognize a Master of War, who
probably never had an equal in all the men
who have led nations to battle.To this wonderful military career must
be added a civil administration rich in achieve-
ments of the highest magnitude; of ourdisturbed foreign relations adjusted with
wisdom; of the conquered South ruled with
an admirable admixture of firmness and
policy; of great internal improvements car-
ried through to completion, and of disas-
trous financial reforms and restored.The star of Grant's fame has only begun
to rise. The clouds of detraction, calumny
and depreciation which have obscured his
merits are passing away, and his real great-
ness is becoming better understood every
year. Students of history who measure
him and his work with the great men of
other countries and epochs are astonished
to find how he towers above them all.
Napoleon was not a greater military genius,
while he had what Napoleon had not: splen-
did ability for civil administration, and a
patriotism that knew no shadow of self-
seeking. He had all of Frederick the Great's
unshakable tenacity of purpose, all of
Frederick's singleness of aim, with more
than Frederick's manhood, generosity and
capacity for rightly estimating men. He
was much greater than the Duke of Well-
ington, because he fought much greater
armies, won greater battles, and was suc-
cessful in civil administration, which Well-
ington was not.Grant's purity of life, his fidelity to duty,
to friends, to his wife, to every obligation,
no matter how small, his full, rounded, hono-
rable, generous manhood, stand out in the
brightest contrast with the pettinesses of
soul, the startling meannesses, the "splendid
vices" that mar the make-up of every other
great Captain in history. Grant appeared
greatest to those who knew him most inti-
mately. This is the highest tribute that can
be paid any man.

THE ISTHMIAN TROUBLE.

We have had a speck of war on our own
horizon during the week. The rebels in the
United States of Colombia in trying to secure
some arms shipped in the Pacific Mail Steam-
ship Company's steamer Colon seized the
vessel, imprisoned its officers, and took away
the arms. They subsequently burned the
town of Aspinwall and committed other ex-
cesses. For some unaccountable reason the
senior naval officer on that station took no
steps to protect the persons and property of
American citizens. For this he was brought
to task by the Secretary of the Navy, but it
is said that he has explanations which will
justify his extraordinary course. We can
hardly believe this to be true, because
there seems to be nothing short of absolute
inability to act that will justify non-inter-
ference by our naval officers when our people
are menaced by insurrectionary forces.The rebels also interfered with the transit
across the Isthmus of Panama, and, as it is
recognized as our duty to protect this, the Gov-
ernment has acted very energetically in send-
ing forward a force of marines and war vessels,
which it is thought will be sufficient to
secure the integrity of the Panama Railroad
and the safety of travel thereon. The Gov-
ernment will not interfere in the interna-
tional troubles of Colombia farther than to
extend this protection to the railroad. Of
course there is no dispute as to the right of
the Government to do as it has done, and it
is to be commended for the expedition with
which it has acted. The transit between the
two oceans must be under the care of some
power competent to guard it at all times, and
the next step in this logic is that this is a
duty which belongs to the United States
alone, and, as long as it is able to perform it,
no other Nation has any right to interfere.It may result in garrisoning the Isthmus as
long as the civil war in Colombia shall last.
It would not be an evil if this should result
in the permanent garrisoning of the Isthmus
by American soldiers, for if there is a place
outside our own domain where the Ameri-
can flag should be permanently planted, it is
on the Isthmus of Panama.

GRANT IN APRIL.

The month of April has always been an
important one for Gen. Grant.

He was born April 27, 1822.

In April, 1845, he joined his regiment in
Gen. Taylor's army, and was in the presence
of the enemy for the first time.April 16, 1861, he began enrolling a com-
pany of volunteers at Galena, Ill.April 20, 1861, he reported with them at
Springfield, Ill.April 6 and 7, 1862, he was fighting the
battle of Shiloh.April 6, 1863, Osterhaus's Division reached
New Carthage, beginning the movement to
the rear of Vicksburg.April 16, the gunboats ran past the Vicks-
burg batteries.April 20, he issued the final orders for the
movement across the peninsula.April 30, he crossed the Mississippi at
Bruinsburg, and the fighting for Vicksburg
began.In April, 1864, he was making ready for
opening the grand campaign all along the
line, which began May 3.April 1, 1865, was the victory at Five
Forks.April 2, Meade and Ord forced the rebel
lines in front of Petersburg, and the evacua-
tion of Richmond began.

April 3, Richmond fell.

April 6, Lee was defeated at Sailor's
Creek.April 7, Grant sent his first demand for
Lee's surrender.

April 8, the pursuit continued.

April 9, Lee surrendered.

April 26, Joe Johnston surrendered.

E. B. COWGILL, Sorghum Commissioner
of the United States Department of Agricul-
ture, expresses the firm belief that Kansas
is soon to become the great sugar-producing
section. He is very sanguine as to the sorghum
crop as a source of sugar, saying that
it now is nearly as rich as any plant known
in saccharine juice; and, if the same success
attends the development of this property by
cultivation that rewarded the efforts to in-crease the sugar in beets, that it will become
much richer than any known plant in this
desirable quality. The present method of
making sugar leaves about one-half of the
saccharine juice in the cane, but the discov-
eries made through the experiments in the
Agricultural Department show that this
quantity will be greatly increased.

CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL CEMETERY.

An unscrupulous correspondent of a West-
ern paper, traveling through the South
hunting materials for sensation, has horrified
the loyal people among his readers by the as-
sertion that in making the National Cemetery
at Chattanooga the Government contracted to
have the remains of soldiers taken up and
removed from contiguous battlefields to the
cemetery, and that the contractors, who were
paid so much an interment, offered a reward
of \$5 for each skeleton brought them. This
stimulated the people of the surrounding
country to bring in skeletons of animals,
rebel soldiers, and anything that would pass
for the skeleton of a defender of the Union;
that these were regularly buried and a tomb-
stone put above each, inscribed with some
name found upon the list of the dead and
missing.At its recent meeting the Department of
Tennessee and Georgia took proper action to
refute this miserable slander. After a num-
ber of energetic speeches by delegates present,
the following preamble and resolutions were
unanimously adopted:Whereas the Government did not contract to have
remains of soldiers taken up and removed from
battlefields to said cemetery, but such remains were
all removed by fatigue details from the army; and
Whereas the allegations that bones of animals
were buried instead of soldiers' remains, and that
false identifications of spurious skeletons were
presented upon army officers in charge, through
neglect and dishonest collusion with contractors,
are without foundation in fact; andWhereas the further allegation that rebel, instead
of Federal, remains were buried in said cemetery is
equally untrue; andWhereas the system of identification adopted
and enforced by Gen. George H. Thomas, who
established the cemetery, being the very perfection
of care, discrimination and the application of evi-
dence in and out of the cemetery, and whose false
remains could be substituted for true. Therefore be itResolved, By the Department of Tennessee and
Georgia, Grand Army of the Republic, in camp as-
sembled, that we denounce the said publication
the denunciation of every honorable soldier and
citizen of this Republic, regardless of his political
 creed or the cause he served or sympathized with
during the civil war;Resolved, That this publication is a vile slander
upon the memory of that grand hero and noble
patriot, the late Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas;Resolved, That said publication is a slur and an
offensive slander upon the late Gen. James B.
McPherson and the brave soldiers under whose
leadership, as commanders of the District of
Etowah, nearly or quite one-half of the inter-
ments in said cemetery were made;Resolved, That we denounce the said publication
in whole and in all its parts as false, slanderous,
the work of a lying ghoul, whose sole business, in
a late tour of the South, seems to have been the
invasion of graves, the dragging forth of buried
soldiers, and the invention of wholly false tales
about every relation, class and condition of society;Resolved, That in the publication of such vilani-
ous falsehoods as the following signing "Sherwood"
indicates, the Cincinnati Enquirer violates all rules
of morality, honesty and good faith, and
deserves therefore the execration of ex-soldiers
especially, and of all good people.J. E. MCGRAW,
NEWTON T. BEAR,
J. J. HARRIS,
Committee.If we only give the women a fair chance
in the business and industrial world we will
soon find that they will make their way to
independence and fortune quite as swiftly
and surely as the ignorant immigrants who
come to this country with their strength and
industrious habits as their sole capital, and
die worth thousands. Now, there was Mrs.
John Wood, a bright young English actress,
who came over here long before the war, and
had years of great popularity and success.Old age began to tell on her at length, how-
ever, and she had to cast about for other
means of livelihood. She noticed during a
visit to her home that the English were
away behind Americans in laundry appli-
ances. They still retain the old mangle in
the laundry. It occurred to her to start a
washery on the American plan, and she has
done so. The work done by the steam collar
and cuffs is so superior to anything
accomplished in the old way that she has
more work than she can do, and the crowds
stand around her windows, watching the
novel machinery at work, so that it is fre-
quently necessary to employ policemen to
keep the passage clear.GEN. SHERMAN's enthusiasm for the
G. A. R. knows no abatement. He replied as
follows to the invitation to be present at the
recent annual Encampment of the Depart-
ment of Tennessee and Georgia:St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 13, 1883.
Edward R. Jones, Department Commander, G. A. R.,
Nashville, Tenn.DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your
very kind invitation to be present at the first annual
Encampment of the Department of Tennessee and
Georgia, Feb. 26 and 27, and regret very much that
it will be impossible for me to come, and it only re-
mains for me to assure you that I bear you, and all
associated with you in your grand work, in the
most profound respect and admiration.When the fate of this Nation hung on the issue of
war forced on us, Chattanooga became a strategic
point of the first importance, and now when the
conflict of opinion of almost equal importance is in
full operation, Chattanooga again becomes of equal
value. I therefore compliment you on the wisdom
of your choice of location for your first annual En-
campment, and hope that it will prove good seed
sown in a fertile soil, whose influence will be felt to
the utmost parts of the Southeast, firm in the
assertion of the right, and trusting to time to vin-
dicate the noble purposes of the Grand Army of the
Republic, the legitimate successors to those armies
which assembled at Chattanooga in November, 1862,
to enforce submission to the laws of our com-
mon country. With great respect,

W. T. SHERMAN.

GEN. A. R. LAWTON, late Quartermaster-
General of the Southern Confederacy, was
nominated for the Russian Mission, but failed
of confirmation, because his case falls
under the prohibition of the 14th Amend-
ment. That is, he was educated at West
Point, and commissioned in the Army, and
afterwards took up arms in aid of the rebel-
lion. He says in his own defense, however,
that he is not subject to the operations of the
14th Amendment, as he received a full
and free pardon for all offenses from Andrew
Johnson before the 14th Amendment was
adopted. As he then stood in the footing of
an innocent man, who had never committed
any offense, and as laws nor Constitutional
amendments can be made retroactive, he is asmuch a citizen as any man. In the mean-
while, however, he has withdrawn from his
candidacy for the Mission.The inevitable truth in Spain is the Re-
public. The Monarchists are having as bad
a time detecting and suppressing the fer-
menters of republican ideas as the Russians
have in suppressing the Nihilists. The won-
derful success of the Republic in France
spreads a contagion across the Pyrenees.
Alfonso is a poor, scurvy King at best, and
excites for the kindly officer neither respect
nor affection. It is only a question of a very
short time when he will have to fly across
the border and a government of the people
be permanently instituted in Spain.The Commander-in-Chief will use a gavel
at Portland which will be redolent of history.
The head will be made of a piece
from the stockade at Andersonville, one from
the house where John Brown was born, a
piece of the door-posts of Libby's, a piece of
the banisters of the stairs on which Ells-
worth stood when shot by Jackson, a piece
of the old Charter Oak, a piece of the Boston
Common elm, and a section from a tree at
Chattanooga, in which is imbedded a rebel
bullet, and a bit of a tree that grew in Fort
Monroe. The handle will be of Maine's
best pine.SOMEBODY was prompt to point out an
likeness between Barrios and Jeff Davis.
The similarity is very faint, however; for the
moment that the needless war which he
precipitated had failed he had the man-
hood to die with his followers on the field of
battle. He did not propose to either get
caught running away disguised in hoop-
skirts, or to live for a score of years maul-
ing and driving about the "Lost Cause."
No, Barrios was not at all like Jeff Davis.CANDIDATES for the honors to be bestowed
by the forthcoming National Encampment
are beginning to receive attention. The
friends of Gen. Henry A. Barnum, of New
York, are testing his strength as a candidate
for the Commander-in-Chiefship, and Edward
A. Dubey, of Brooklyn, is being pressed for
Senior Vice-Commander. He is said to be
very strong with the Ohio, Indiana, and
Illinois delegates.CALIFORNIANS write that such is the de-
sire among Californians to have the National
Encampment for 1886 held in San Francisco,
that the people there will raise at least
\$75,000 in addition to the Legislature's gift
of \$25,000 to entertain the comrades. Excu-
sions are proposed to all places of interest in
the State, and possibly the Yosemite Valley.Gov. MARSHALL, of Missouri, is strongly
opposed to his duty calling out of the mil-
itia during the railroad strikes. The strik-
ers were conducting themselves in an orderly
manner—as they did throughout the diffi-
culty. The sudden array of the whole
military force of the State against an assem-
blage of peaceable citizens, who were differ-
ing with their employers over the rate of
wages, was unwise, if no worse.COMMANDER R. B. BROWN, of the Depart-
ment of Ohio, is proving himself the model
Department Commander. He is a splendid
organizer and an enthusiastic worker, and
leaves nothing undone to work up others to
his own pitch of zeal and enthusiasm. Were
all the Commanders of his stamp, the mem-
bership of the G. A. R. would be doubled
before the end of the year.The life of the famous soldier and states-
man, Gen. John A. Logan, we are now offer-
ing for \$1, or in conjunction with a year's
subscription to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE
for \$1.60. We also give as a premium this
handsome, interesting and instructive vol-
ume to any person sending us a club of six
prepaid subscribers."CAPTURING A LOCOMOTIVE," one of the
most thrilling stories ever written, can be
obtained, handsomely bound, by those who
wish to anticipate its publication in THE
NATIONAL TRIBUNE for \$1.50, or \$2 for the
book and one year's subscription to paper.
We also send it as a premium for a club of
eight prepaid subscribers.IN SPITE of all the harsh lessons he re-
ceived, Gen. Grant's loyalty and faith in
man continued undiminished to the last.
He said in his testimony before the court:
"It took me two days to believe it was possi-
ble that Ward had committed the act he
had."For some reason, O'Donovan Rossa has
halted in his mad rush to the assistance of
the Mahdi with a brigade of choice Irish
troops.So far no joker has dared to say that the
Half-Breed rebellion is *Kiel* war.

TRIBUNES.

New York hotel keepers are finding to their as-
tonishment that entertaining foreign notabilities
does not pay. These have been sought after as
great advertising cards, but the regularity with
which houses that have attracted swarms from
over the water go into bankruptcy begins to attract
attention. The reason given is that foreigners
expect American entertainment at European prices,
which no hotel can stand. The English, German
or French "nob" is always a very thrifty chap,
who intends that his nickel shall bring him a dime's
worth of whatever he wants.The Napoleonic family always was abundantly
supplied with small vices. None of them ever
hesitated to tell a lie when it would serve a pur-
pose, and the great Napoleon himself could be
guilty of as mean little tricks as any bar-keeper or
restaurant waiter in America. But the present
heir to the name and the pretensions of the family
is said to be the meanest of all who have ever borne
the name. "Prince Victor is the king of snakes
and liars," say the disgusted Parisians. He will
keep faith with no one—not even the companions
of his dissipations. He is doing all he can to make
it impossible that a Napoleon should ever sit again
on the throne of France.The latest Limburger cheese story has Tagliente,
the noted singer, for its hero. He has a fond-
ness for the vile-smelling comestible, and recent-
ly, when it was "night out" at the theater, he set
out to treat his friends to a Limburger lunch. But
the Limburger cheese was so strong and Tagliente
was so drunk that he fell into his friend's arms,
and, when carrying it in his breastwhen dressed for his part—that of "Valentine," in
"Faust." The play progressed, until it came to
where "Margaret" (Madame Nilsson) throws her-
self upon her brother's dead body in an agony of
remorse. As Nilsson did not act, his nostrils be-
came filled with the awful stench, he rose in-
stantly with her face cloaked with what the au-
dience applauded for grief, contrition and despair.
None on the stage who understood Swedish, un-
derstood in the most emphatic way that the great
singer was bursting with disgust and rage.An elephant trainer has been talking of the way
he doctors his charges. They are fond of whisky,
he says, to make meekish, but children do not
do it. I don't wonder, when one thinks of the size of the
dozes. For a common case of colic five or six gal-
lons of rum and ginger are given. A cold is
cured by giving two or three ounces of quinine,
made up in a pill about eight inches in diameter.
Think of that, you who find a dose of two or three
grains of quinine intolerably bitter. A pill given
by being put on the end of a stick and shoved
down the animal's throat, when he opens his
mouth in obedience to orders. Sometimes medi-
cines are put into the inside of a scooped-out tur-
nip.John Swinton says that this has become a Gov-
ernment of lawyers, by lawyers, for lawyers.Narcissus, Mermaid and now a chemist has found
out that clothing, not content with adulterating
our food, they must put poison into the clothes we
wear. The time seems to have arrived when a
man's life is not safe unless he stops eating and
wears old-fashioned clothing, and a small contin-
ue to wear clothes, anyway, —poison or no poison.UNDER A CRAZY CUILT.
He slept, and dreamed that the kangaroo
had given a party ball.
The elephant came in with the festive gun.
The mouse with the ostrich tail.
A funny giraffe, that did nothing but laugh,
And a crocodile in a striped shirt.
And a cricket and flea, that had just been to tea,
Waltzed round with remarkable speed.A wasp and a bumble bee had a chat
Just over his little nose.
And a bee conversed, upon the mat,
Dressed up in his Sunday clothes.
A crow and a raven, upon a fire balloon,
Paused over his head to sing;
And a neat armadillo crept up on his pillow
To discuss the highland fling.Then all, ere they left, made a graceful bow,
And out in the moonlight sped,
Except a ponderous bumble bee,
Which stopped to tell the tale.
The little bee woke, and grinned at the joke;
Sprang out of his bed with a will
While they were covering him with their crazy quilt."Tens Siftings: Every time we note the death of
some innocent from the escape of gas, our wonder
increases that so few solons die during the sessions
of the Legislatures.Binghamton Republicans: "Hello, Smith! Sup-
pose a man marries his first wife's step-sister's
sister, what relation is he to her?" "First wife's
step-son—er—let's see—I don't know."
"Bright fellow. He's her husband."

PERHAPS HE WAS